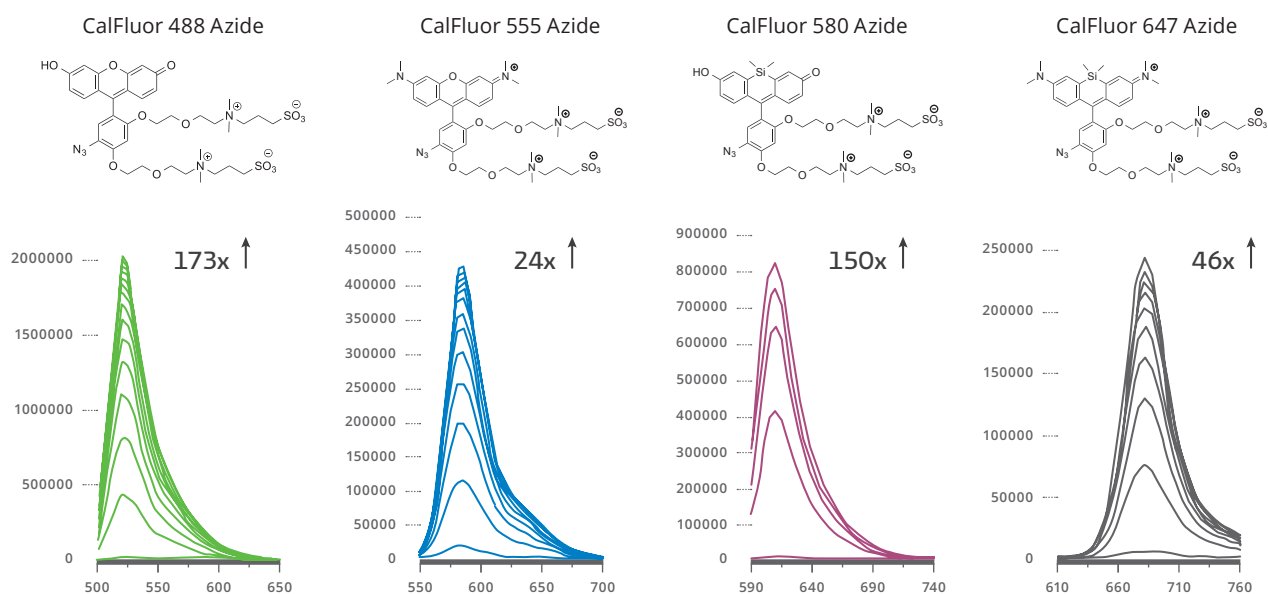


CalFluor Azide Probes

A major shortcoming of the visualization of alkyne-tagged biomolecules with fluorescent azide probes through CuAAC is the need to remove unreacted fluorescent probes. This is particularly problematic when imaging the intracellular environment, tissues of living organisms, or visualizing biomolecules in vivo. The difficulty removing all unreacted fluorescent probes is also one of the major contributors to background signal and non-specific binding.

To overcome this shortcoming, the Carolyn Bertozzi group has designed fluorogenic azide probes that are activated by Cu-catalyzed or metal-free click chemistry. These azide probes are not fluorescent until they react with alkynes. Termed the CalFluors, these probes possess emission maxima that range from green to far-red wavelengths, and enable sensitive biomolecule detection under no-wash conditions. A number of reports showed that CalFluor probes are an indispensable tool for sensitive visualization of metabolically labeled molecules (glycans, DNA, RNA, and proteins) in cells, developing zebrafish, and mouse brain tissue slices under no-wash conditions.



Description	Ex/Em	Emission Color	Pkg. Size	Product #	Price
CalFluor 488 Azide	500/521	Green	1 mg	1369-1	\$195.00
			5 mg	1369-5	\$795.00
CalFluor 555 Azide	561/583	Red	1 mg	1370-1	\$195.00
			5 mg	1370-5	\$795.00
CalFluor 580 Azide	591/609	Red	1 mg	1371-1	\$195.00
			5 mg	1371-5	\$795.00
CalFluor 647 Azide	657/674	Near IR	1 mg	1372-1	\$195.00
			5 mg	1372-5	\$795.00

Selected References:

- Shieh P., *et al.* (2015). CalFluors: A Universal Motif for Fluorogenic Azide Probes across the Visible Spectrum. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **137**: 7145–51.
 Pawlak, J. B., *et al.* (2016). The Optimization of Bioorthogonal Epitope Ligation within MHC-I Complexes. *ACS Chem. Biol.*, **11**: 3172–8.

CalFluor Azide Probes are covered by U.S. Patent No.: 9,410,958.
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